### Business Notices.

GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 BEGADWAY, Fall 1859.

To THE PUBLIC.

To THE PUBLIC.

The Fall compaign opened with the most complete, original and extensive stock of and extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S FILT AND REAVER HATS,
Bood and Youthal Cars,
Brought out expressly for the present sedson, and adapted
all tests and pursuits. GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

LEARY & Co. Introduce, THIS DAY.

THE AUTUMN FASHION FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
and we lid o merk that for the past thirty years no opportunity
has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement
Through this, and their present extensive facilities, they not
dies their Fairfice as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,

Broadway

THE FALL TRADE. - KNOX has inaugurated the

teration by the production of another of those exquisite Characux, for which he has become so universally popular. It is neat, eraceful, elegant and excessively becoming, and will no doubt proce very attractive amo, githe elito. Call at his store, No. 212 Erectives, corner of Fultonet, and make your selection from his in memeratoric of Fall novelties.

HOWES' IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.

TOWES IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.

To whom it may concern: We hereby certify that we have had in use for the past six menths one of Howes' Interoven Plantocke Scales (Strong & Base patent), of 50 tune appoint, with has worked to our entire satisfaction—so much so, that we have ordered an additional one of 25 tune appoint, and we most one rightly recommend and prient to those in want of Scales.

Call and exemine the new principle.

Call and exemine the new principle. FRANK E. BOWE,
No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey at

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

ds of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these nes, as well as the excellence and besuty of their stitch which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric then any other in market. They are adapted to all kinds of sewg, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operation, d are easily kept in order. The FABILY SEWING-MACHINES, at 850 and \$25, are just what is needed in every family.

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FAMILY SEWING-MACRISES.

"For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover a Baker's is the best, and accordingly purchased it."—[N. Y.

OFFICE TEMPORARILY AT No. 501 BROADWAY. No. 182 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYK.

NEW SEWING-MACHINES. 66 50, \$10, \$15, \$20.

25, \$30, \$35, \$50, \$65, \$75.

\$495, and \$100.

\*\*Eagle Sewise-Machine Co., No. \$11 Broadway. FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES-War-

ranted to give better satisfaction than an market, or money refunded. N. B.—Paica Bapucen to \$50.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.
"We prefer them for family use."—[Times.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Office, No. 305 Brosdway, N. Y.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES. SEWING-MACHINE REPLES.

The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NERDLES SUITABLE FOR WIRELES & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

These Reedles are made by band, from the best tempered English Cast Stock, and will be found on trial glish Cast Stock, and will be found on trial property of the Cast Stock, and will be found on trial glish Cast Stock, and will be found on trial glish Cast Stock, and will be found on trial glish Cast Stock, and will be found on trial glish Cast Stock, and will be found on trial glish Cast Stock, and will be found on the cast Stock of the Cast Stock

THE EUREKA SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES.-

RELUCED IN PRICE.

Now SELLING FOR \$50, \$50, \$50, \$50.

Parties not having the fall amount, can be accommodated by applying at the Office, No. 439 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. WEED'S PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MA-

CHINES are well adapted to the to the use of families, tailor dress-makers, &c. Prices Greatly reduced.

WHITNEY & LYON,
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BARTHOLP'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES. Family Machines.

Parces Reduced from \$00 to \$50.

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No. 434 Brondway, corper Howard st.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. H. C. SPALDING, No. 30 Platt st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SIRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, Will positively cure CHOLERA INVANTUM, DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA, WIND CHOLIC, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Sold by all Druggists, 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 18 Cedar st.

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ENGLISH CARPETS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.

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HOMES FOR ALL.—THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY (incorporated by the State of New-York), Office No. 145 Broadway, New-York, will sell at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired, Homestead Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Minerals, Cannel Coal, &c , in Fennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri, &c.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES are unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No abrinking or turning up behind. BATCHELORS HAIR DVE; the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known. Applied at the Fastory, No 236 Broadway, opposite the Park.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
To sale by Druggists and Perfument

RUPTURE CURED-BY MARSH & Co.'s RADI-CAL CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varion value, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House N. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants. Also, Marsii, Colliss & Co., No. 5 West 6th-st. Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25c. each, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all Druggists. KANE'S IMPROVED PATENT KITCHEN RANGE

AND HEAVER COMMINED—The most useful and economica Range ever introduced—it bakes equal to the brick oven and also heats the room above. It is the meatenbatantial Rangeyet made are warranted as represented. Manufactory No 319 Bowery opposite Bisecker-st., New York.

CHARLES KANE.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.

At Nos 649 and 651 Broadway,
Wild. CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, WILL CURE WEAR LUNGS.

WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY. WILL CURE GENERAL DEFILITY,
And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a
fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr.
J. BOVER DODS blown in the glass, with directions for use.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Dector can be consulted daily from 12 to 6 p. m., at his rooms, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.

KISS-ME-QUICK, Distilled from Fragrant Tulips. This exquisite perfune i perfection is prepared and copyrighted by Eugusta Derey, Dipensing Chemist, Manufacturer of Fine Perfunesty, No. 60 Broadway. Females, Cosmetics and Fragrant Powders.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUTEES surpass all in either hemisphere His assortment of Ludies' Long Braids, Frents, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His appendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at 6 Astor House. Copy the address.

DR. BRONSON'S BLOOD FOOD (founded upon the analysis of the Blood,) is invaluable for the Digestive and Circulating Organs, purifying them, and affording a specify cure of Throat, Lung, and Liver Complaints, Dyspeopts, and all other Chronic Diseases arising from Over-use, General Debility, and Nexyons Postantion

stration. H. R. Church & Co., No. 36 Maiden-lane.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, -KOBERT M.
PATRICE sole Manufacturer of the above SAFES and PATENT
POWDER-PROOF DEFIANCE LOCKS and CROSS BARS; also, Fire
and Burghar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for aliver plate,
&c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. For merly No. 192 Pearl-st.

ly No. 152 Pearlet.

MARAVILLA cures Baidness, removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from failing out. Sold by all druggists, and at F. Petr's Retail Depot, No. 769 Broadway.

BARRES & PARE, Nos. 15 and 15 Park-row.

CHARLES EARLEY & Co., No. 98 Muiden-laus.

\$500 will be paid if Dr. Tobias's VENETIAN LINIMENT does not cure Dysenters and Crour quicker that any known remedy. This combrated Medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the Depot and see the

successfully during tweive year. Call at the Depot and see the catificates.

8.1(500 will be paid if ever a false Certificate has been used by Dr Tontas. Chronte Rheumatiam cured by it when everything else has falled. Depot No. 56 Courtland st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS immediately relieve Diarrhea, Ague, and Billous Attacks. S. STEINFELD, sole importer, No. 10 Namus et., New York, and for sale by all druggiets.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK FRENCH CHINA.

ENGLISH IRON STONE WARF.

ENGLISH IRON STONE WARF.

all of which we offer at a very small advance on the importation of W. J. F. Darley & Co. No. 631 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. OLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

One of the largest and most splendid assortments of WATCHES in the city is to be found at the subscribers. As he is constantly receiving WATCHES of all descriptions, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland he is enabled to offer a very jurge assortment, and at the very lowest price.

GRO. C. ALLES, Importer of Watches and Esweity, and Manufacturer of Jewelry. Watches and Silverware, Wholesale and Retail, No. 415 Breadway, one door below Canales; (formerly No. 11 Wallst).

STRANGERS IN THE CITY

o examine our stock of
CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,

CHIMA, GLASS, SHAPE BRONZES AND Including an elegant assortment of DRESDER CHINA, from the Royal Manufactory at Dresden (purchased at the late Feir at Leipnic), together with a large assortment of Feir at Leipnic), together with a large assortment of Feir at Leipnic, together with a large assortm

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,

Warronted Free From Dampness.

B. G. Wilder & Co.,

No. 191 Broadway,

Corner of Deyst., N. Y.

HECKERS' FARINA is in the highest repute as a HECKERS FARINA is in the highest repute as delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first-class Hotels and Salcons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dishort all good tables.

Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 20. Cherry-st., New York. A liberal discount to dealers.

HECKER & BROTHER.

## New-Bork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

protice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

e cannot undertake to return rejected Communications, siness letters for The Taisuws should in all cases be addressed to Horacz Garrier & Co. To Advertisers.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who have Wares, Inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must ad-Pertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is It has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world, circulating largely among Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. Price 81 per line each insertion. Advertisements for this week's large must be handed in to-day.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Africa will close this morning at 9 o'clock.

The recent fire at Halifax is said to have destroyed property to the amount of one million of dollars.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Syracuse to-day, and will, as has been previously stated in these columns, nominate for reelection the present Democratic State officers, with the single exception of the Hon. Gideon J Tucker, Secretary of State, who seems to have no desire to be defeated next November. Our telegraphic correspondent reports a considerable amount of harmony among the delegates generally, and that Mr. Dickinson is particularly harmoni

### A BASIS OF UNION.

A large number of respectable politicians at the South sincerely desire that the subject of Slavery should be wholly withdrawn from national politics, and placed entirely under the control of the States where it exists. The difficulty of disposing of this vexed question in the Territories is, according to their own admission, the chief obstacle to the realization of their wishes. These gentlemen are the advocates of a union of the entire Opposition, North and South, "on a conservative basis," in the coming Presidential contest. The most reasonable of them propose to get rid of the Slavery question by letting it entirely alone. This, if it were not an utter impossibility, would, on a superficial view, seem to have some fair features about it. But, press almost any one of these moderate Southern statesmen to a precise definition of what he means by letting Slavery alone in the Territories, and you will find that he is-we will not say intentionally-for yielding nearly every point which the

The latest specimen of this blundering in the wrong direction-to give it no harsher name-which we have seep, is in a recent letter of William C. Smedes, esq., to the Opposition Jubilee, held at Memphis, to rejoice over the Anti-Democratic victory in Tenessee, and published with commendation in The National Intelligencer. Mr. Smedes declares that "the great difficulty, the great sore that cats like an ulcer in the public mind, grows out of the existence of Slavery. Doubtless it is a long step in the right direction when Southern politicians will admit that the great eore upon the body politic of the nation is Slavery. This, then, is the evil to be removed. And what is the remedy for this ulcer which Mr. Smedes pro poses, and The Intelligencer eulogizes as candid wise, and patriotic, and "sure to commend itself to the approval of conservative citizens in all 'parts of the Union!" "It is," he says, "and it appears to me to be the only remedy, to withdraw this exciting subject wholly from the arena of national politics, and by constrained action "force it into its legitimate sphere, under the control and jurisdiction of the States where it existe.

Mr. Smedes lives in Mississippi. Near him, in the same State, dwell Mr. Jefferson Davis and Mr. Albert G. Brown. No doubt he has heard of these gentlemen. When he gets their consent to withdraw this exciting subject from the national arena, he will have made two conversions that will give great force to his persuasive appeals to those Northern fanatics and demagogues who would 'rule or ruin this great nation."

Mr. Smedes does not dodge the Territorial difficulty. He takes its measure in this wise:

culty. He takes its measure in this wise:

"But another point, and the only other about which there could any difficulty arise, would be the one now causing the hierest conflict in the ranks of the Democracy, viz: what should be the condition of the Territories during their pupilage as to the institution of Slavery? Shall the theory of Squatter Sovereiguty prevail, or shall the demands of the Southern politicians for the intervention of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories be allowed? Or is there some via media which shall also prove a via tuta. There must be some compromise here."

And what, think you, is this middle ground of

And what, think you, is this middle ground of compromise, which Mr. Smedes proposes, and which The Intelligencer is sure must commend itself to the approval of conservative citizens in all parts of the Union! Here it is:

"What I suggest, that the friends of the Union, of harmony, of the Government, shall resolve on this vexed question is, that in all Territorial acts it shall be hereafter inserted that no laws shall be passed by the Legislatures of the Territories problibiting or interfering with the existence of Slavery in them."

And this is proposed as a basis of compromise on which moderate men of the North and South can meet! Why, it is worse than the doctrines Douglas is throwing in the teeth of the Charleston Convention. Mr. Smedes would have Congress 1" to submit to their rule. " Our policy is, first, I date of whom they had any doubts or suspicions.

positively restrain the people of the Territories from passing laws prohibiting or interfering with the existence of Slavery therein. Popular Sovereignty insists that the people, by "unfriendly "legislation," may so annoy and burden slave property among them, that its owners must either abardon it or escape with it to more congenial communities. On the other hand, Mr. Smedes and The National Intelligencer seem to think that the conservatism of the North will consent to see the people of the Territories tied hand and foot for ten, twenty, forty years, by act of Congress, utterly helpless against the inroads of Slavery: while that institution, despite their remonstrances, can strike its roots permanently into their soil! South ern statesmen and journalists may rest assured that seven-eighths of the people of the Free States will never consent to let Slavery alone after that fashion. One-half of them are in favor of the prohibition within the Territories of this admitted evil. by the positive action of Congress. And the very lowest point to which the great body of the remainder can be depressed by the severest weight of party discipline is, to leave the people of the Territories perfectly free to exclude it, if they please,

through the enactments of their local Legislatures. Is not, then, the only practicable basis for a union in the next Presidential election, that which we have so often expounded, viz , the cooperation of all such as agree substantially upon the Slavery issues involved in that contest-holding, in the mean while, minor questions, on which there is no agreement, in abeyance ! Is it not certain, however, that those who would agree in seatiment on these great issues, would generally entertain identical opinions on nearly all other important subjects that might arise in the course of the campaign ?

#### SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

Amorg the leading public men of South Carolina is Mr. William W. Boyce, now, and for a few years past, a member of Corgress. He belongs not to the common herd of politicians who crowd the halls of the House from that section of the Unionneisy, ranting, vulgar, and always threatening to give emphasis and point to their personalities by pistols and bowie knives-but is a calm, scholarly, philosophic thinker, and a cool, urbane, considerate speaker. He aims to be practical in the policy be propounds, but exhibits a lack of that robust common sense which characterizes his collesque, Mr. Speaker Orr. He affects rhetoric, but his cultivated taste rejects the gaudy tinsel and farthing baubles so fascinating to his other colleague. Mr. Keitt An ultra Free-Trader, an exponent of the extremest doctrines of the Calhoun school, and a sincere believer in the divinity and beneficence of Slavery, he nevertheless advocates moderate measures on the part of the South in the present crisis, not because they are just, but simply that all phases of opinion in that portion of the Union may be sonciliated and consolidated preparatory to a dissolution of the Confederacy on the election of a Republican President in 1860 !

Mr. Boyce has been making a speech to his constituents at Ebenezer, which we find reported in full in The Charleston Mercury. It is elaborate, and, as is his custom on important occasions, was doubtless carefully written beforehand and delivered from memory. It may be regarded as a deliberate manifesto of the moderate disciples of the Calhoun sect of politicians. Its burden is Slavery. This is its first sentence: "I "think the South is threatened with a great and near-approaching danger—the domination "of a Northern sectional party." We thank the sagacious Mr. Boyce for the admission that the Republicans are soon to take possession of the Federal Government. This is doubtless more gratifying to us than his prophecy of the approaching overthrow of his Northern allies will be to them. He bows them his regretful adieus in these mournful accents: "While I have appreciated and respected that conservative and patriotic class in "the Free States who have opposed themselves to "the march of sectionalism, I have thought their defeat was only a question of time." He abaudons New England as hopeless, and, turning to the Middle and North-Western States, frankly admits that "they are gradually yielding to the sectional cannot b

"ty for the future." Mr. Boyce thinks the decadence of the South commenced when the increase of Free States destroyed the equilibrium of the Senate. "This." he says, "considered in its practical bearings. "having regard to the political relations occupied by the North and the South, was a veritable revelution." The numerical equality of the Slave States in the Senate having passed away, and Democratic doughfaceism, upon which the South has so long relied, being about to give up the shost, our Eberezer orator foreshadows the probable fate of that portion of the Republic in this bristling sentence, not unworthy of Mr. Choste himself: "I assume, then, that the great, actual, practical, absorbing, present, immediate, paramount danger with which we are threatened, is the demination of a Northern sectional party, professing principles which are death to us, and impelled by passions of the most malignant nature." We think this is stating the fact of the election of a Republican President in 1860 in rather strong terms! Nevertheless, we agree with bim that the danger of "the coming contest culminating in such a calamity is imminent."

Acknowledging our gratification in being able cite the opinion, on this point, of so calm and candid an observer of current events, we are curious to know what Mr. Boyce and his friends propose to do in the premises when the calamity prospectively culminates in November, 1860, and becomes "a fixed fact" on the fourth day of March, 1861. We appeal to the philosophic Mr. Boyce! Do you intend to submit to an unavoidable evil, and make the best of it? Not to put too fine a point upon it: do you propose to grin and bear it? We address ourselves to the magnanimity of Mr. Boyce. The South has had the Presidency fifty years out of the seventy-two since the adoption of the Constitution. And of the remaining twenty two the North placed in your hands for the space of twelve years such supple tools as Van Buren, Pierce and Buchanan. We will not stop to enumerate the many degrading jobs, so dirty that you would not do them yourselves, which our Democratic doughfaces have done for you. Practically, then, you have had a son of the South or a serf from the North, n the Presidential chair the entire period, exceptng ten years, since Washington took the oath of office. Suppose, then, that the People, rigidly adhering to all the prescribed forms of the Constitution, elect a Republican to the Presidency; what, in plain parlance, de you propose to do about it? Mr. Boyce has told us, and we ask his Demo

cratic allies of the North to listen while we repeat his words. He says that the election of a President by the Republican party "would constitute of itself a good reason why the South should refuse

"to prevent, if possible, the election of a Republican President: second, if this must occur, in spite of all our wise exertions to the contrary, to cause it to occur under such issues as will best enable us to set up a Southern Government. \* The great point then is to ripen public opinion at the South for a dissolution of the Union in the contingency referred to-the election of a Republican President" However it may be with other Southern States, he declares that South Carolina will not wait to see what measures the victorious party propose: whether or not they make any ag gressions upon the rights of the Southern States. No! He avows that "it is the fixed policy of this State to secede as soon as the Republican party

Appreciating the importance of unity of senti-

elect their President"

ment in the South to meet this contingency, the orator discusses this point at length. Wholly differing in this regard from such blusterers as Brown and such radicals as Davis, he counsels moderate measures, not because they are just in themselves, but because a rash policy will tend to divide the South and deprive her of the necessary strength to effect a dissolution of the Confederacy. Hence, be waives saide, for the present, the question of the appexation of Cuba and other new States in the tropics: scowls upon the agitation for the legalization of the African slave trade; and warns against merely speculative theorizing about Slavery in the Territories. He admonishes his fire-eating auditors not to make rash avowels of their policy lest "they germinate wide-cast the seeds of Southern " dissension," declaring that if they construct a platform at Charleston that shall too rudely shock the more conservative elements of Southern society. " the success of the Republican party instead of profoundly moving the South, would produce ecarcely a ripple upon the current of public opinion!" And the oily orator closes his eloquent culcas upon the wisdom of moderation with this significant sentence: " If we desire to ripen public opinion among ourselves for Southern Independence, in the event of the election of a Republi-"can President, we must exercise the policy of moderation in our movements preliminary to that result. We must use the most consummate prudence now, that we may be able to profit by

the most desperate boldness then." And this, then, is the key which unlocks the mys tery of the moderation that now and then appears in the speeches of Southern Democratic statesmen respecting foreign annexation, the legalization of the African trade, and a Congressional Code for Slavery in the Territories! They would not divide Southern sentiment on collateral issues, because they would ripen and consolidate public opinion in favor of a dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of a Republican to the Presidency!

Two obstacles lie in the way of the consumma tion of Mr. Beyce's plan of breaking up the Government. First, the majority of the Southern people themselves would repudiate the scheme, if not barg its authors. We can hardly state the case in stronger terms than he himself has in the speech

before us. Hear bim: "The success of this party, and the submission of the South to their rule, will be as effectual a conquest by the hostile North over the South as if it were an-complished by the sword. The wast power of the Federal Government would be thrown into the scale of abolition; the elements of fanaticism and hostility at the North would be stimulated into gigantic develop at the North would be stimulated into gigantic development; a prefound discouragement would weigh like lead upon the bosom of the South; a hated sense of inferiority and degradation would crush the public apirit; traiters would begin to raise their hideous heads, and the hissings of these horrible serpents would be heard on every hand; bas men would fly to the imperial capital to get great offices; the good would depair of their country, and suppose that all was lost, because nothing was done."

Of course, all this rhodomontade about a con-

quest of the South by the sword of the North, simply because a Republican sat in the White House, is misspent rhetoric. But, the awful forebodings of discouragement that would weigh upon the Southern mind when about to take up arms; and the timid hint about traitors raising their heads right under the nose of Boyce and hissing his Disunion scheme out of countenance; and the ludicrously painful admission that no inconsiderable share of the Chivalry would fly to Washington and clamor for office under this horrible Black Republian President-all this has the ring of true

We were going to add, in the second place, that any overt attempt to carry this Disunion project into effect, on the mere provocation of an election of a Republican to the Presidency, would speedily result in the sudden rise of traitors and the price of temp. But, no! This threat of dissolution under such pretexts, is scarcely worthy of serious notice. Northern patriotism would have no occasion to lift its finger to put down such traitors, We do not believe they would dare to raise their heads. If they did, the Conservatism of the South, led by such statesmen as Bates, Blair, Bell, Rayner, Etheridge, Botts, Underwood, and their compeers, would frown them into silence. And no

man knows this better than William W. Boyce. Has it ever occurred to these theoretic plotters of treason, that dissolving the American Union would be rather a serious undertaking? Do they think it could be accomplished on paper, and in a day? Are they quite certain that the election of a Republican to the Presidency would be deemed by the majority of the South a sufficient cause for attempting the everthrow of the National Government by force ? Can they name the States between which the line of division would be drawn ? Are they sure that it would not run through every city, and hamlet, and plantation in the South Can they inform us on which side of the struggling combatants in this bloody strife their negroes would be found? We commend to the serious consideration of these fiery philosophers, this extract from the speech of Mr. Boyce:

tract from the speech of Mr. Boyce:

"Popular revolutions are not created but born. They are not invented, but necessitated. The people generally, from obvious causes, desire peace and avoid convolutions. It requires usually the violence of oppression to startle them from their dreams of peace. The theory of successfully initiating a popular revolution, is to benefit by the errors of the oppressors; to present in contrast to their arrogant aggression, the most masterly discretion; so that the antagonism of the two causes may be the most startling, and thus incline the popular mind to the patriot cause. Thus it has always required the most consummate statesmanship to conduct a popular revolution. The problem has been to advance without producing reactions. has been to advance without producing reaction. Ex-cess of zeal, producing errors and consequent reactions, have been the hidden shoals upon which they have generally foundered." generally foundered.

#### THE TWO-THIRDS RULE. The famous Two-Thirds Rule was a very inge-

nious device for enabling the Southern States to control the Presidential nominations of the Democratic party. It completely answered its original purpose of killing off Martin Van Buren, and substituting in his place a candidate devoted to the scheme brought forward by Calhoun and Tyler for aggrandizing the Southern States by the annexation of Texas, thus opening a new area to the spread of Slavery. It has since, at each recurring Presidential nomination, answered equally well in enabling the slaveholders to throw over every candi-

and to give the nomination to the most thorough and unquestionable doughfaces. Some of the Southern presses are, however, beginning to discover that something more than even the Two-Thirds Rule may be necessary to coable the South to decide the nomination at the approaching Charleston Convention. It used to be felt in the Presidential Conventions of the old Whig party as a great inconvenience that the nomination was liable to be largely controlled by the delegates of States from which there was little or no chance of obtaining a single Whig vote. The Democratic party now finds itself in the same predicament, with, however, a difference. In the Whig Conventions it was generally Southern States which, without the power to give a Whig vote, yet enjoyed an equality with the Whig States in the selection of a candidate. In the Charleston Convention it will be Northern States which, without the ability to supply a single electoral vote, will yet claim an equal voice in the selection of a candidate. The Richmond Enquirer, the organ of Governor

Wise, calls attention to the fact that in the last Presidential contest Virginia gave a Democratic majority amounting to nearly three fifths of the vote of the State, and that in the Electoral College she cast her fifteen votes for the Democratic candidate, while New-York gave an Opposition majority of more than two thirds and her whole Electoral vote to the Republican candidate. If, in the Convenvention at Charleston, New York is to be allowed thirty-five votes against the fifteen cast by Virginia, so far as the result depends upon these two States, the Two-Thirds Rule will be no protection against the nomination, over the head of Virginia's chosen favorite, of a Squatter Sovereignty candidate, and that by the voice of a State, which in the ectual Presidential ballot will count for the Democracy thirty-five worse than nothing. So the State of Obio, with twenty-three votes in the Convention, might, in spite of the Two Thirds Rule, overbear these two eminently Democratic States of South Carolina and Florida, not withstanding the fact that while they vote solid for the Democracy, Ohio counts on that side twenty three werse than nothing. So six Anti-Democratic States, New-York, Obio, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, and Michigan, without a ballet to give for the Democratic nominee, but with ninety-three against him might, even under the Two-Thirds Rule, dictate a Squatter-Sovereignty candidate to the seven Democratic States, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Delaware, since in the nominating Convention they could only cast the same forty-three votes which they stand ready to cast for the Democratic nominee, or would stand ready so to cast if they could select one themselves. It would indeed be a singular circumstance if, under the energetic lead of Mr. Douglas, the Northern Democracy, with the power to give the candidate of their selection hardly a single Northern electoral vote, should yet exercise an influence in the selection of a candidate to which they never aspired when they had half or more of the Northern electoral votes at their disposal. The contemplation of this possibility has evidently alarmed not a little the organ of Gov. Wise, and we shall wait with some curiosity for the proposal of the scheme which that Journal promises for getting rid of the difficulty.

# THE LATEST NEWS

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Brooklyn P. O. Robbery Republican Documents. dal Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859. The officials of the Post-Office Department were puzzled by the newspaper report that \$3,000 was the amount of loss by the robbery of the Brooklyn Post-Office. It was not understood how the exact sum could be ascertained. But the Brooklyn Postmaster writes that but \$20 are known to be lost, and that letters have been found for the torn envelopes into about twenty. It must be considered, however, that the thieves may have in some cases carried away both letters and envelopes. In Post-Offices of much less magnitude than that of Brooklyn, it is customary to detail clerks in turn for night watch: a failure so to do at Brooklyn will scarcely be excused from the fact that the Chief of Police pro-

nounced the building safe. Since the stoppage at the Post Office of the documents purporting to have been franked by Mr. Covode, Mr. Blair of Missouri, and one or two other Republican Members of Congress, have been here in person to affix their franks. The indications in official quarters, in respect to the dispute about the Island of San Juan, are not of the inevitable war

### From Washington. Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859. The State Department has received information from

our Minister at Berlin that Christian Ernst, an American naturalized citizen, who had been compelled by force to enter the Hanoverian army, has, upon the re-monstrance of our Government, been discharged from

Flag efficer Montgomery of the Pacific squadron writes to the Navy Department that Captain Kelly of the Saranac reports that he could learn of no material interests of our citizens at Guayaquil demanding protection; that the town was evacuated by its inhabitation of the country of the count tants, and that its bombardment by the naval forces of Peru was threatened—that Republic being at war with Ecuador. Capt. Montgomery says that, unless other-wise directed, he proposes visiting all the ports of Central America and Mexico as far north as Mazztlan. Information has been received here that the steamers Case-Yrissarri and Mary Frances, on San Juan River,

Case-Yrissarri and Mary Frances, on San Juan River,
Nicaragua, will be seized for debt.

America Fire Company of Philadelphia are receiving marked attentions. They have been entertained by Col. Florence. On visiting the Executive Mansion to-day, they were warmly received by the President, who briefly responded to the presentation address, and to whom Gen. Small replied. They visit Mount Veren to mercor. Mount Vernon to merrow.

A large mass of documents has been received from Ger. Harney, relative to the San Juan Island dispute, embracing copies of his correspondence with Gov.

Douglass.

There is no probability of the return of Gen. Jerez. to Washington, but the Nicaraguan Legation will re-main in charge of Senor Molino, the Costa-Rican Min-

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859.
The Republican State Committee have a meeting in this city on Thursday, the 16th inst.

## An Abolitionists' Organization.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859. Several Abolitionists, and other friends of Freedom several Abontionists, and other friends of Freedom, met here yesterday, and formed a regular organization for the purpose of pressing the passage of a Personal Liberty bill through the next Legislatare, and questioning candidates for the Senste, Assembly, etc.; for which purpose a Committee formed, with A. M. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., as President, and G. E. Baker of Albany, Secretary, and Lydia Mott, Treasurer. A petition for the bill, to be circulated through the State, was drawn up.

### The Anglo-Saxon at Quebec. QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept. 13. The steamship Anglo Saxon reached this port at 4

o clock yesterday afternoon.

The dispatch from Father Foint, 12th, should have read:
"She will be due at this port this afternoon;" and the copylat
was in fault in not making it so.—Rep.

Great preparations are being made for the Democratic Convention which meets here to morrow. All the hotels are full. There will be no serious contest on the organization, as the State Hards, under the lead of Dickinson himself, openly repudiate Mr. Pernando Wood and his city followers. All the present State officers will be recominated except G. J. Tucker, who has written a letter of refusal. On assemblirg, the Convention will have 71 in favor of the State "powers that be," 32 sore heads and traditional grumblers in favor of a change, and 25 contested seats. In the case of New York City, the Tammany Delegates will be received by a vote almost unsainous, and without any real discussion, the question between them and the Wood men being considered settled by the action of the last State Convention. Sydney P. Fairchild of Madison, or some other reliable man, will be nominated for temporary Chairman; and, after organizing to-morrow and appointing Committeess on Credentials, Resolutions, &c., the Coavention will proceed to business. Mr. Wm. H. Ludlow of Suffolk County is canvassed for Permanent Chairman, and will probably be elected. For Secre-tary of State, David R. Floyd Jones of Queens is in the field, and with very active agencies; but the Kings County Delegates, with Sanator Spinola and

Democratic State Convention.

STRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 13-9:50 p. m.

other outsiders, are pressing another candidate-Mr. Wood of Brooklyn. It is possible that in this conflict a new name, that of Senator Scott, may be taken up and put through. Daniel S. Dickinson is here, and manifests, personally and by his friends, a sincere desire to cooperate with the majority having centrol of the next Charleston delegation. He wishes it understood that he has out loose from all entangling alliances in New-York City, with reference to National delegates. The plan to be adopted is, that the State delegates from each Congressional District shall present four names to a Committee, consisting of two from each Judicial District. which latter body shall then select two names as delogates for the Charleston Convention. The city delegation is unanimous in demanding that Isaac V. Fowler be made one of the delegates at large, and this demand must be conceded, as, in consideration of this the city will present no names for any office on the State ticket. An effort will be made to secure a concession, sending Augustus Schell from the Eighth District, and this, with proper guaranties, on Schell's part, can possibly be accomplished, as it will have the good effect of uniting all party machinery in favor of the regular organization of Tammany Hall and effectually extinguishing the Mozart Hall con-

In the nemination of the State ticket and of delegates to Charleston, care will be taken to give a fair representation to all the various interests of the party in proportion to their numbers. Daniel F. Tiemann, Anthony Dugro, John Cochrane, John Egan, Nelson J. Waterbury, Matthew T. Brennan, Edward Cooper, Elijah Ward, John Kelly, J. C. Tucker, John T. Savage, jr., Isaiah Rynders, Wm. N. McIntyre, A. Free-mont, Daniel E. Delavan, and Aug. Schell, are the names most spoken of in connection with Charleston but many considerations must be weighed before the fall list of 12 is completed.

The New-York City delegation have organized tonight by the election of Edward Cooper as Chair man, and John Brown and Wm. N. McIntyre Secretaries. Isaac V. Fowler and Wm. D. Kennedy cooperate in all efforts to secure harmony of action. The bar-room and lobbies of the hotels are filled with excited partisans, and F. Wood's conduct in bringing on a body-guard of fighting men is severely criticized. It is expected that perfect harmony will ultimately prevail. Mr. Dickinson himself is more in favor of harmony than are some of the friends who profess to act with him. Their councils appear divided, some being in favor of sustaining Tammany Hall, and some against it. A Dickirson caucus has just closed, but without any decision

being arrived at.

To the Associated Press.

Syracuse, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859.

The attendance, both inside and outside the Convention, is already large, and the prominent men of the party have taken the field early.

The headquarters of both wings of the Democracy are at the Voorhees House, the rooms of Fernands Wood and Peter Cagger being in close proximity, while those of Isaac V. Fowler, with the whole string f Tammany Delegates, are only a few doors removed. The appearances at the quarters of Wood and Cagger give a fair criterion of the complexion of the Convention. The former are quiet, with plain indications of firmness on their countenances as they pass in and out, while the latter are crowded to their failest capacity, with a confident air apparent in all.

Numerically as between the Hards, who are in favor of the District system, and the Softs, who are in favor of electing the Charleston delegates at once, the Convention will stand as follows: 70 to 72 Softs; 24 to 25 Hards. This calculation is closely made, and is probably correct, though the Wood men claim a larger number.

The Hop Daniel S. Dickinson is at the Systemse.

ber.

The Hon Daniel S. Dickinson is at the Syracuse House, and has been visited by Messrs. Cassidy and Comstock of The Atlas and Argus. Controller Church, and a number of others, including Fernando Wood and the Mezart Hall delegation.

The position of Mr. Dickinson is that of conciliation. Hie desires a harmonious arrangement as to the organization, and a fair representation of the Hards on the Charleston delegation.

Dean Richmond and the Western delegation of Softs are at the Syracuse House.

The old State Officers are to be renominated with the exception of the Hou. Gideon S. Tucker, Secretary of State, who declines a renomination, and whose place will probably be filled by Floyd Jones or Judge Scott. To-night the chances favor the former.

Mr. Skinner of Horkinar and Judge Scott are talked of for Canal Commissioners.

Scott. To-night the chances favor the former.

Mr. Skinner of Herkimer and Judge Scott are talked of for Canal Commissioners.

The Convention will be temporarily organized with S. F. Fairchild, a Casa Democrat, of Madison, or perhaps John Skryker of Rome, for President.

The permanent President will be Wm. H. Ludlow, unless some change of the programme takes place before morning.

The probability now seems to be, that there will be very few contested seats, many, thought to be contested, declining to appear.

The New-York case will most likely be settled by a resolution declaring that as the last Convention decided in favor of the Tammany delegates, and no new features have arisen since, the Tammany delegates are estitled to seats. This will not exclude Fernando Wood from the floor, but in that case he will take the teat of Lewis A. Edwards of Suffolk, who has the power of substitution on the Mozart Hall side. Mr. Wood claims a greater number than is here given him, and insists on having the case of the New-York contested seats heard before the Convention.

Appearances now indicate that all will be harmonious between the friends of Mr. Dickinson and the Softs.

The Charleston Delegation will metallic the

nious between the friends of Mr. Dickinson and the Softs.

The Charleston Delegation will undoubtedly be chosen now. The Hards will have probably two Delegates at large to two Softs, and one-third or rather more of the State Delegation.

The Word party held a cancus this evening, which was largely attended, although Mesers. Mather and Schell, and some other Dickinson men remained out side. Speeches were made by Mesers. Wood, John A. Greene, jr., and others, all friendly, insisting on an equal division of the Charleston delegation and the State Committee, and an equal representation for Tammany and Mozart Hall in the Convention. Speeches, resolute, but consiliatory in tone. Mr. Russell of Ulster, waited on the Softs to acceptain the truth of a rumor, that no Delegate certain the truth of a rumor, that no Delegate would be admitted without tickets and no tickets certain the truth of a rumor, that no Delegate would be admitted without tickets and no tickets issued to any contestants. The Hards were informed that every Delegate and contestant would receive tickets, and be admitted to the floor. The Hards thereupon resolved to accept tickets this time in view of the emergency of the case, but declared against receiving tickets, or submitting to that mode of admission hereafter. They resolved also to prescut the name of Thomas G. Alvord, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, for presiding officer of the Convention. The Wood men insist further on choosing their own share of the Charleston delegation. If they have the privilege of doing so they will name Fernando Wood and John A. Greene, jr., of Onondaga, as delegates at large. On the Soft side it is proposed to concede Delos De Wolf and Mr. Brouson or Mr. Schell as delegates at large. Dean Richmond will be delegate at large on the Soft side it is proposed. Among the candidates for State delegates, are George Sanders, Nelson J. Waterbury, the Hon. John C. Mather, John Cochrane, Judge Capers and Judge Berrian.

Mr. Dickinson appears anxious to conciliate, but

Mr. Dickinson appears anxious to conciliate, but wishes the Mozart Hall delegates to have a repre-

rentation in the Convention.

Dr. Sawyer, of Blackwell's Island, is offered the